

On this occasion, we commend the many educators, business leaders, and volunteers in communities across the Nation who have dedicated themselves to achieving the goal of full adult literacy. In addition, we celebrate the courage and the accomplishments of those adults who are working to achieve greater literacy and to reach their fullest potential—as parents, employees, citizens, and neighbors.

In recognition of the vital importance of literacy to the personal well-being of every American and to the strength and productivity of our entire Nation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 259, has designated July 2, 1991, as “National Literacy Day” and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 2, 1991, as National Literacy Day. I call upon the people of the United States, government officials, and all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6313 of July 9, 1991

To Modify Temporarily the Import Quota on Peanuts

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Heading 9904.20.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) provides that no more than 775,189 kilograms of peanuts described therein may be entered into the United States during any 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year. This limitation was proclaimed by the President in Proclamation No. 3019 of June 8, 1953 (18 FR 3361), and was modified in subsequent proclamations, under the authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) (7 U.S.C. 624).

2. On the basis of the investigation and report of the United States International Trade Commission, which conducted an investigation into this matter pursuant to section 22 of the 1933 Act, I find and declare that changed circumstances require a quantity of 100 million pounds (45,359,702 kilograms) of peanuts to be permitted entry during the quota period ending July 31, 1991, as hereinafter proclaimed, to carry out the purposes of section 22. I also find and declare that the entry of such quantities of peanuts, under the conditions hereinafter proclaimed, will not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support program of the Department of Agriculture with respect to peanuts.

3. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2483), requires the President, from time to time, as appropriate, to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 22 of the 1933 Act and section 604 of the Trade Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to modify temporarily the import quota on peanuts of the type described in HTS heading 9904.20.20 and to facilitate its administration:

(a) Heading 9904.20.20 of the HTS is modified by striking out the quota quantity "775,189" and by inserting in lieu thereof "45,359,702"; and

(b) The following new note 5 is added to the U.S. Notes to subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS:

"5. *Peanuts.*—

No peanuts provided for in heading 9904.20.20, other than peanuts blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved, shall be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, through July 31, 1991, unless the following certificates (or a bond for their production) for such peanuts are filed with the appropriate customs officer at the time of such entry or withdrawal:

(a) A certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture attesting to the fact that the peanuts meet the requirements as to quality, size, and wholesomeness that are specified in the Outgoing Quality Regulation—1990 Crop Peanuts (7 CFR 998.200), and

(b) A certificate issued by a U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratory or a designated laboratory approved by the Peanut Administrative Committee attesting to the fact that the peanuts tested 'negative' as to aflatoxin."

(2) In order to restore the previous quota quantity for such peanuts, HTS heading 9904.20.20 is modified by striking out the quota quantity "45,359,702" and by inserting in lieu thereof "775,189", and U.S. note 5 to subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS is deleted.

(3)(a) The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

(b) The modifications made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 1, 1991.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6314 of July 10, 1991

Lyme Disease Awareness Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Lyme disease is a potentially debilitating bacterial infection, transmitted to humans by the bite of a very small tick, that merits the attention of all Americans. These ticks—which frequently appear to be no larger than a freckle—feed primarily on deer, but other hosts may include horses, dogs, cats, birds, and cattle. Although most cases are concentrated in the coastal Northeast, Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern California, and Oregon, Lyme disease has been reported in nearly all States, and the number of recorded cases has been increasing each year.

Fortunately, however, most persons with Lyme disease respond well to prompt treatment with antibiotics if the infection is detected early. Early symptoms of the disease may include a red, bull's-eye-shaped rash at the site of a tick bite, headache, fever, joint pain, and fatigue. Later symptoms may mimic those of arthritis and/or brain, nerve, and heart disease. If left untreated, Lyme disease can seriously damage the skin, joints, heart, and nervous system.

Because Lyme disease can pose a significant health threat, and because no completely reliable test for detection of the infection has been developed, prevention is very important. Hikers, outdoor workers, and other individuals who enter wooded, tick-infested areas should take precautions to avoid being bitten by the deer tick. These include staying away from long grass or brush, covering up well with light-colored slacks and long-sleeved shirts, using tick repellents, and carefully examining oneself afterwards for ticks.

In the Federal Government, physicians and scientists are working together with their colleagues and other concerned individuals in the private sector to advance research on Lyme disease and to promote public awareness of this complex and potentially dangerous infection.

In support of those efforts, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 138, has designated the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 21, 1991, as Lyme Disease Awareness Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities to increase their knowledge of Lyme disease.